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The Negro Farmer

Vol. 2. No. 9. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama May 22, 1915

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"Malindy" is in School, now, learning to Sing in the new way; but soon she will be back with "the Old Folks at Home" on the Farm and in the Cities; and her voice will make glad the hearts of the parents who are struggling so hard that she may have her chance to "Be Somebody."

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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers

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SOUTH CAROLINA DIVIDES HER SMITH-LEVER FUND

The following from the Palmetto Farmer is news of interest to colored people. The Negro Farmer congratulates President Wilkinson and South Carolina:

"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY"

Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orengeburg Secures Part of the "Smith-Lever" Appropriation for Extension Work Among Colored Farmers of the State of South Carolina

One of the Few Southern States to Give Any Consideration at all to Colored Farmers

Dr. R. S. Wilkinson Deserves Much Credit for his Hard, Consistent Work for Negro Farmers of the State

The common expression, "It's a long way to Tipperary" certainly meets our needs when we attempt to speak of the "up hill" fight that has been made by President Wilkinson of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina to secure a part of the appropriation accruing under the Smith-Lever bill which passed Congress last year for the colored farmers of the State.

The Smith-Lever Bill

The Smith-Lever Bill as it finally passed the United States Congress made an unconditional appropriation of $10,000 the first year to every State in the Union. This fund would be increased each following year. The amount appropriated to each State being contingent upon the amount of its rural population and provided the States appropriated a like amount.

Several attempts were made to get the United States Congress to set apart a certain portion of this fund and make it compulsory upon each State that this part be given to the colored farmers, who were recognized as the main stay of farm life in the South, but all attempts failed and the fund was finally distributed among the States leaving it to their own spirit of fairness as to whether the colored farmers received any money at all. Practically every Southern State has left this money to be distributed by the white Agricultural Colleges for the white people alone. South Carolina followed the lead of the other States last year, but we are glad to say that things have at last changed.

Despite the fact that this money seemed to have been left entirely to the white people of South Carolina and there seemed to be no redress, President Wilkinson kept working away.

He brought the fact to the attention of President Riggs of Clemson College for the white youth, that our Agricultural College had been strengthened and placed upon a footing that called forth the praise of the United States and State Inspectors as well as the farmers of the State themselves. He made him see that there were more colored people in the State than white and it was only "fair" and "right" for colored people to direct the work for colored farmers. President Riggs seems to have followed the argument and become convinced that State College was really to the colored farmers what Clemson was to the white farmers. He brought the matter to the trustee board at a recent meeting and according to a letter just received by President Wilkinson, the trustees were of the same mind.

What the Colored Farmer Receives

President Riggs' letter states that the trustee board had voted to allow the colored farmers of South Carolina six extension workers and the salaries and traveling expenses of the workers will be paid out of the money received from the Smith-Lever fund. He states further that the selection of the extension workers and the directing of the work shall be left to the State Agricultural College for Negroes.

WHAT KIND OF PICTURES DO YOU LIKE?

The Negro Farmer has been publishing both kinds of pictures—those that deal directly with the farm and others that do not. A number of persons have written to say that they like the pictures that do not represent farm scenes. Please tell us which kind you prefer.

HOW TO SAVE BABIES DURING MAY

May is a month peculiarly fatal in infants. Babies which have prospered during the winter and spring become ill with the approach of warm weather and die in great numbers. Experience has shown that the vast majority of all deaths among babies is due to improper feeding, and especially to bad milk. It is not too much to say that were it possible to insure every infant in the land a supply of clean, fresh and pure milk, the number of deaths among children under two years old could be reduced more than fifty per cent. Every mother should remember this and should know the best food that the normal child can have is its mother's milk. God intended this for the child and made it the one ideal food. Only where the mother's physician forbids her to do so should she decline to nurse her baby.

As many mothers either will not or cannot nurse their babies, the children have to be fed with cow's milk from bottles. And here the trouble begins. This milk, if fresh and pure, may be fairly healthful, but if stale or dirty, such milk is absolute poison to the baby. The mother who wants to save her baby will do these things: (1) She will get clean milk drawn from healthy cows and cooled as soon as drawn; (2) she will see that this milk is kept cool until it is wanted for the child; (3) she will see that everything used in preparing the milk for the baby is kept scrupulously clean by being boiled and sunned, and (4) she will read how she can do these things in the Board's bulletin on "The Mother and Child." If the doctor prescribes any modification of cow's milk for the baby, the mother must follow his directions implicitly, remembering that even small details may be all-important.

Yet the mother must not think her labor done when she has provided a good supply of milk for her baby. This is the most important, but not the only thing. The child is human, and though it cannot in infancy express its wants, it needs attention to save it from discomfort. The child must have clothing that is changed with the weather—as little as possible in extremely hot weather and more as needed. The

child must likewise have fresh air, the more the better. The mother should of course, avoid placing the child in a draught, but she should let it always have the benefit of nature's great tonic. Sleep the child also needs, regular hours regular bathing, and protection from heat.

Send for the Board's bulletin on "The Mother and Child."—Virginia Health Bulletin.

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

EAT POTATOES EVERY DAY FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

The consumption of potatoes is growing less every year. Why is not clear, but many things may enter into the question. People may be tiring of this common food, prepared in old-fashioned ways only. They may not, probably do not, understand its great value as a food. Very likely some believe that potatoes are hard to digest, others that they are fattening. City markets may charge too much for them at times. Millions prefer meats and pastry.

Now what is the truth about the food value of the potato? Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., is one of the best authorities on food in the world. He has written one of the best articles about the potato and we have taken from this article the following figures and facts, much of the latter expressed in his own language. Do you know that one pound of baked potato or one and a fifth pounds of boiled potato are equivalent in food value to 5 7-8 ounces of boiled beef, 1 pound of chicken, 1 1-2 pounds of codfish, 2 1-4 pints of oysters, 4 pints of clams (in shell), 4 1-2 pints of beef juices, 10 pints of beef tea, 1 1-2 pints whole milk, 3 pints skimmed milk, 8 eggs, 9 ounces baked beans, 7 ounces bread, 1 3-4 pints oatmeal or corn meal mush, 1 1-3 pints hominy (cooked), 1 pint rice, 1 pound of bananas, 2 pounds parsnips (cooked), 1 pound green peas (cooked), 3 pounds beets (cooked), 4 pounds boiled cabbage, 4 pounds radishes, 5 pounds tomatoes, 5 pounds turnips (cooked), 6 1-2 pounds cucumbers.

Steamed or mashed potatoes digest in two or three hours, but roast beef requires four or five hours—twice as long.

In all cases, the starch in the potato digests more easily and is appropriated by the body more readily than the starch of wheat, corn and most other cereals, in some cases in less than one-sixth of the time.

Potato gruel has been found in Germany to be of great service in feeding infants and invalids—is much better than corn starch, arrow root, etc.

One-fourth of the weight of the potato is food substance, nine-twentieths build tissue, and three-tenths are alkaline salts. Of fat there is almost none in the potato—in preparing it for food this fact should be remembered and the lack of it made up by adding cream, butter, etc. The idea that potatoes are fattening is all wrong. The alkaline salts are mostly potash, and their job is to keep up the alkaline condition of the blood. This is necessary because a lowering of this condition is one of the chief causes of the rapid increase of chronic diseases, deaths from which have doubled in thirty years and in that time have amounted to 350,000 lives. Meats form a great excess of acids; cereals tend toward the same thing. The alkaline salts are needed to balance this condition. If this country would eat four times the amount of potatoes it would mean the saving of thousands of lives annually and an incalculable amount of suffering from disease.

The potato is (or would be if you would eat more) of immense service as a food remedy for biliousness, rheumatism, gout, etc. The freer use of potatoes and less meat would perhaps do more than any other one thing to stop anemia. Likewise in checking the disease known as hardening of the arteries, a disease which causes apoplexy and is associated with Bright's disease and various forms of heart trouble.

The potato, buttermilk and oatmeal diet of the Irish has developed one of the most sturdy and enduring races of men to be found anywhere.

The truth is that we do not eat enough potatoes. This is especially true of city people and those in large towns. This valuable vegetable can be prepared in hundreds of tasty

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dishes, all easily digested and healthful in results. And cheap, too; two hundred people could probably get a carload delivered in your town for $250. In no other way can you reduce the high cost of living and still get results, as you can with potatoes.

THE EFFICIENT WOMAN

Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done—largely because she is unwilling to put off till tomorrow what need not be done today, or because she may lack the equipment that should be found in every modern home.

Efficiency is not all in having a system, though that goes a long way towards accomplishing much with little effort and time. The man has quit sowing by hand because he has found a machine that will do it better and faster—and he can ride while doing it. The modern woman has a machine to do her sewing because it saves time and does it better. The man has his farm machinery, no matter what the cost, because it saves him hired labor, saves time, saves human energy.

No farmer shoud begrudge spending money for time and energy-saving devices, machines or systems in the home. Woman's strength is as valuable as man's. Conserving motherhood is the foundation of healthy families. Her health means as much to farming success as the health of the man. No modern woman should long be compelled to carry water from a well when it can so cheaply be pumped by machine power and piped into the kitchen and bath room and laundry. No woman should have to heat water in a kettle when the same fire can heat a tankful automatically without keeping her from using all the top of the stove, and that hot water be on tap by turning a faucet. God only knows the toll of sickness and death that the outside pump and privy cause, which women, sweating from cook-stove or washtub, have to visit.

Wash tub in this day and age! What man would wash by hand when machines can be bought?

There's the meat chopper which is as essential as the coffee grinder. Just as senible to pound coffee with a mallet as to chop meat and vegetables with a hand chopping knife and bowl. The broom has its place, but not in stirring up the dust which it is supposed to gather. A good vacuum cleaner not only takes up the dirt but puts the dust out of business. There are better lighting and heating systems which mean conservation of women in the home.

We might enumerate many more things, but this will set the men to thinking. If woman's work is never done in your home, find out why. If she lacks the equipment that might lessen and lighten her work, get it for her. She is half the firm, and should not be kept from having the benefits of half the money made on the farm and so spent that she might have life more abundantly as Christ would put it.

Men, it's up to you. It's your move. —Successful Farming.

CROPS NOT AFFECTED BY MOON

Scientists are now convinced that the moon has no more influence on crops than it has upon the temperature or the amount of rain or the winds or any other weather elements. The growth of plants depends upon the amount of food in the soil and in the air that is available for them and upon temperature, light, and moisture. The moon obviously does not affect the character of the soil in any way, neither does it affect the composition of the atmosphere. The only remaining way in which it could influence plant growth, therefore, is by its light. Recent experiments, however, show that full daylight is about 600,000 times brighter than full moonlight, yet when a plant gets 1-100th part of normal daylight it thrives little better than in absolute darkness. If 1-100th part of normal daylight is thus too little to stimulate a plant, it seems quite certain that a 600,000th part can not have any effect at all. It is therefore a mere waste of time to think about the moon in connection with the planting of crops. The moon, say the scientists, has nothing more to do with this than it has to do with the building of fences, the time for killing hogs, or any other of the innumerable things over which it was once supposed to exert a strong influence.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

EAT VEGETABLES

During the summer it is best to eat a great quantity of vegetables. If possible, some vegetables should be used every day. It will be best for health and best for the pocket-book.

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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

AFTER TWO HUNDRED YEARS

At present it is unfashionable to belong to the colored race in America.

Within two hundred years it is extremely probable that it will be an honor to be a member of my race. This is not prophecy based upon hope, but is an opinion formed from a study of American tendencies and attitudes toward the Negro, and his conduct in the face of them. Let us plunge right into the heart of this question and see what basis there is for such an opinion:

America Is Making Best Citizens of Her Colored People

It does not make the yoke wear easier to colored people to tell them that America is molding out of her colored people the very highest types of citizens in the world; but this is the plain truth. Never mind what some newspapers say; never mind the "ugly" things said about the race by some who love to abuse it. If the United States will just prove faithful and follow her present course of placing just as many obstacles in the black man's way as possible, the close of two hundred more years will witness a chastened, God-fearing and efficient race of colored people, whose capacity and strength will be the marvel of the world.

The Result of Taunts About Ignorance

Coming out of slavery, the Negroes had about 95 per cent of their number who were unable to read and write. Everywhere they heard their race taunted and found doors shut tightly against them because of their "gross ignorance." The Negro made all kinds of mistakes, but never once did he waver in his determination to wipe out the ignorance which barred him from the things which he thought freedom would bring but did not. In fifty years he reduced his illiteracy from 95 per cent to 30.4 per cent. This does not seem so remarkable until you remember that Greece, the old home of culture and refinement, has 57.2 per cent illiterate and Italy in which flourished the great empire of Rome has today 48.2 per cent illiterate; and yet the black man has "been on the job" only fifty years, while Greece and Rome were beacon lights before Jesus Christ was born, and the black man has just started his crusade against ignorance; but he is militantly marching on.

Shutting the Door on Account of Poverty

America, witnessing the Negro's successful fight against illiteracy said in effect: "You can't be treated right until you have some property." To this the colored man gave a silent "All right, I'll get some property then." While people were saying that he spent his every cent he simply sawed wood and when the last census returns were all in, it was found that the Negro, who was another man's property in 1860, owned over one billion dollars worth of property in 1910.

Again: He was charged with having such a low standard of living that he was not fit to live with decent folks; but by 1910 he had raised his standard so high that a flood of laws broke loose upon the country to prevent him from buying high-grade property in high-grade neighborhoods among those who seemed to be high-grade people. Despite segregation laws, his standard of living is rising, still rising; and he is learning how to live in comfort.

"Despite Their Wealth and Education, The Race Will Die From Disease," Said the Sayers

The country began to shrink from the race and declare that it was a national peril because of its tendency toward contagious diseases and a few thoughtless statisticians became prominent by declaring that America need not worry itself about the "Negro Problem" since the colored brother was certain to die out and be forgotten. "We'll see about that," quoth the dark brother; and in just ten years he reduced his death-rate in the census registration area 3.9 per one thousand, as against his white brother's 2.5; and the Negroes' preachers and teachers are telling him that he can live and get some heaven on earth. Selah!

Making Business Men

"If you come into our places of business you must be served last and have the poorest accommodations," says America. "Thank you, sir," the colored brother replies, and straightway there spring up Negro business enterprises all over the land.

Making Law-Abiding Citizens

"If you commit crime the punishment will be excessive and it will always be certain and sure and sometimes it will be bitter, oh, so bitter, and your race shall be made to know that American courts and law-officers permit no Negroes to violate the law with impunity." The poor ignorant black criminal, many, many times the result of his surroundings, does not thoroughly understand this statement yet, but all over the the land colored teachers, colored preachers, colored newspapers, colored orators and colored mothers and fathers are preaching this gospel: "Keep the law and commit no crime; for it is a fearful thing for a Negro to fall into the hands of American law. Other races can come clear but not the Negro."

What is the result? The Negro is beginning to see this as he has seen other things and is beginning to shun the prisoner's seat. What will be the result in two hundred years? He will be more law-abiding than his rulers.

"Won't Work With Negroes"

All over the land workers of other races draw the color line and refuse to work with Negroes. As a result it is difficult for colored people to get certain kinds of work, and it is growing

more difficult for them to hold the occupations they already have. If a Negro workman would hold his own, he must be a **better workman** than other races. What will that mean in two hundred years? The question is its own answer.

Cultivating a Christian Disposition

Countless Negro children in free America run back to their mothers, oh, so many times, and tell them of hard things they have had to endure because they are colored. And countless colored mothers repeat over and over, with choking throats and bitter hearts, the old, old formula which Jesus Christ taught on the Mount—"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

And on the Sabbath day when colored people meet to commune with their God, thoughtful preachers, consumed with love for their race and heavy-hearted because of the wrongs done to the colored people in free America, say over and over again, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written: Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord;" and these worshippers who believe that at God's mercy seat and there alone is freedom from caste, come away from their places of worship with a new understanding of the holy words—"As much as leith in you live peaceably with all men."

What This Will Mean

What must this mean after two hundred years, My vision may be weak on many things, but I cannot but believe that if my race be taught for two hundred more years that Christian character is their duty, and their neighbors be taught that might and physical power make right, at the end of the period the despised people with whom my lot is cast will be the finest type of citizens on this continent; for are not Christianity and Judaism the seed of all enduring civilizations?

—ISAAC FISHER.

LAW TO PROTECT TENANTS

The Texas legislature recently passed a law fixing the maximum amount that can be charged as rent for farms. The new law says the tenant shall receive two-thirds of the grain and three-fourths of the cotton which he grows, the balance going to the owner of the land. This is for those who rent the land on shares. The law goes further and says that when land is farmed on the money-rent plan, the owner of the land cannot charge in excess of the value of the crop based on the share division. In other words, this law says that any landlord in Texas cannot receive more than a third of the grain and a fourth of the cotton grown on the land, or the value of same. The new governor made the regulations of farm rentals one of the main issues in his campaign and received a large majority in the democratic primary. Governor Ferguson has been for many years a practical farmer.

Those who fought for the bill believe it will bring thousands of tenants out of poverty and will prevent excessive rent, which it is claimed has been charged. Those who oppose the bill claim it is very vicious legislation and that it is unconstitutional because it interferes with private business. Many of the landlords say the law will not be of help to the tenant class, even though the act is declared constitutional, because they will cultivate their own land with hired labor.

Certainly this law is different from anything we have ever heard of, and we shall watch with interest what it amounts to. Doubtless the farm tenant has been imposed upon in a great many ways, but whether or not this matter can be regulated by law is not certain. It is expected that the constitutionality of the law will be tested in the courts very soon.

This whole problem of tenant farming won't be settled until it is settled right. And in the last analysis, the only right plan is one whereby the tenant is enabled to become an owner.—Southern Farming.

THE MAN WITH A PLAN

The passenger train makes best connections when it runs on a schedule time. If it fails to do so, there may be a collision. This is disastrous. The farm run by schedule will certainly make better connections than one run in a haphazard way. Instead of beginning a thing on a certain minute and second, as the raailroad does, plan for that particular thing to be done on a certain day or week. True, new things are going to come up, but make allowances for the unforeseen. It may rain and keep you out of the field longer than you had expected; a team may run away necessitating repairing harness and possibly making some new fence, all of which takes time, and if no allowance has been made for the unforeseen you get dreadfully behind your schedule.

If yonder crib has to furnish seed corn for the coming crop, the ears will have to be picked out and shelled. Those oats may need to be fanned and treated for smut. You may get enough light oats and chaff, which would otherwise be wasted, to pay for the trouble of fanning. This is good horse feed. Can you increase the value of your harness five dollars by oiling it? How much will it cost to do it? It is a waste of time to go to town three times a week when proper planning will make one trip answer the same purpose.

Certainly, things will come up unexpected,but just as certain, a lot of definite things are going to happen. The farmer has to deal with the unknown as well as the known, and it is the fortunate farmer who knows enough about his business to plan, with a certain degree of accuracy, the work which is to come. He is the man with sufficient foresight to see and arrange to meet not only those things which are sure to come, but those which he may expect to come.—O. S. Rayner, Colorado Agricultural College.

TEACHING LITTLE TOMMY

"Where's Tommy " asked Mr. Jones, on his return from business one evening.

"Gone to bed," was his wife's reply. "I sent him as a punishment for swearing."

"Swearing?" shouted Jones; "I'll teach him to swear!"

Without waiting for a light the angry father rushed upstairs to interview the culprit, only to fall over a loose stair-rod and bump his shin.

When the air had cleared, he heard his wife call, gently, "Better come down, dear; I'm sure Tommy has heard enough for his first lesson."

KEEP AN EYE ON THE WAR

Dont forget that the war in Europe has not yet ended and that it is still possible to have harder times than we have yet experienced. Don't begin spending too much money yet. We haven't struck bottom yet.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Explained

If there is war between the United States and any European power, the Panama Canal will assume great importance. The following information from the World Almanac will be found useful to those wishing to be advised on the subject:

THE PANAMA CANAL

The present composition of the Isthmian Canal Commission is as follows:

Chairman and Chief Engineer, Col. George W. Goethals; Assistant Chief Engineer, Col. H. F. Hodges; assistant to the Chief Engineer, Civil Engineer H. H. Rosseau, U. S. N., Division Engineer, Central Division, Lieut-Col. D. D. Gaillard; Division Engineer, Atlantic Division, Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Sibert; Chief Sanitary Officer, Col. W. C. Gorgas; Head of the Department of Civil Administration, Richard L. Metcalfe. The members of the commission receive salaries of $14,000 per annum, except the Chairman, who receives $15,000. Major F. C. Boggs, Chief of Office, Washington, D. C.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 1-2 miles and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about four miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 41 1-2 miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. It is estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal will be from 9 1-2 to 10 hours and for larger vessels from 10 1-2 to 11 hours.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1 1-2 miles and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, i. e., 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

The cost estimated by the present commission for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,00 for civil administration.

These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence, it is estimated that the total cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

The date set for the official opening of the Panama Canal was January 1, 1915, although the Canal was open to light craft in 1914.

Appropriations and expenditures to December 31, 1912:

Receipts and Expenditures—Appropriations by Congress, $322,541,468; fortifications, March 4, 1911. $3,000,000; August 24, 1912, $2,806,950; private acts for the relief of individuals $9,980. Total credited by the United States Treasury to December 31, 1912. $328,358,398; miscellaneous, $7,888,317; total receipts, $336,246,715. Disbursements, including classified expenditures, $294,189,779; balance available December 31, 1912, $42,056,939; total, $336,246,715.

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, present route, 13,400 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,300 miles. New York to Hawaii, present all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, now 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

From New York to all American Pacific ports north of Panama there will be a uniform reduction of 8,415 and to such ports south of Panama a uniform reduction of about 5,000 miles. The corresponding reductions from Liverpool and Antwerp will be about 6,000 and 2,600, respectively. From Hamburg to San Francisco the reduction will be 6,200 miles.

Between New York and Yokohoma the reduction will be 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city will be brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai will be 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, will be 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities will be 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney

Continued on Page Ten

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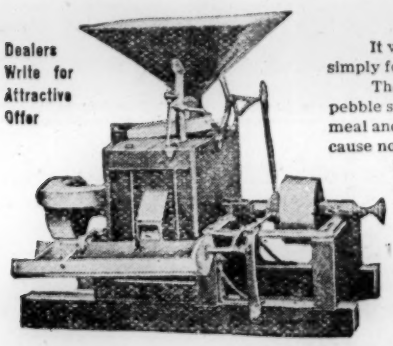

It will more than repay its cost in a short while, whether you grind simply for yourself or grind for the public.

There is no other mill made to compare with it. The only one with pebble stone grit buhrs, which produces the finest quality table and bread meal and the most nutritious feed meal; so adjusted that hard substances cause no injury. Patent device prevents buhrs from running or drifting together when grain runs out. Grain is cleaned before it reaches the buhrs by automatic cleaning fans. Equipped with new, simple feed, sifter, and modern type ball-bearings. Heavy frame, rigidly bolted. The Williams is the one mill that will never disappoint you. Sold on absolute satisfaction or money back guarantee.

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WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

The following is from the A M. E. Church Review

OKLAHOMA'S CATTLE QUEEN

When a woman with "only fifteen children and a wash tub" starts at the age of fifty and proceeds to make a quarter of a million dollars in a few years, the question is quite likely to be asked, "How did she manage to do it?" Aunt Jane Applebee, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, known as the "Cattle Queen" and accredited with being the richest member of the Osage Indian Nation in Oklahoma, the wealthiest nation, per capita in the world, answers this question, according to Ivah Dunklee, in The American Magazine (February), in these words:

"I had to, I couldn't let the children starve.

"When my first husband, August Captain, an interpreter known in Washington, D. C., died, he left us with very little to start business with. Even the quilts were worn out; and there I was out of the world—in the Indian Territory.

"First, I took in washing, but could not get ahead that way. Then I came to the conclusion that as long as the world existed, people must eat, and I decided I would help supply the worl with food. So I determined to raise cattle.

"I washed and sewed until I had money enough to buy a cow, and that cow and her calf were the beginning of my herd.

"Every spring Texas cattlemen shipped thousands of cattle into the Territory. Sometimes a cow died, and if very young, her calf died. The cattlemen told me that I could have all the motherless calves, or mavericks, as they called them, and I spent days in the saddle roaming around over the range looking for motherless calves."

Never were cattle attended to more faithfully, we are told. Nothing daunted this tall, gaunt woman.

One day a freshet, suddenly rising a stream, divided a cow from her calf, and the foolish cow was calling her calf to come to her. Into the rushing waters the intrepid woman plunged, and safely brought the calf across in her arms. "There wasn't any other way," she said; "I couldn't afford to lose that calf.

She soon won a reputation for honesty and industry. That brought success. There came a time when she had between two and three thousand head of cattle in the ranges, and when she began to buy them in $10,000 bunches, she earned the name of "The Cattle Queen."

The writer continues:

In addition to the cares of her own large family of children, this big hearted woman has taken into her home several orphan children belonging to her husband's people. About fourteen years ago she adopted a baby girl from St. Louis orphan asylum, and is giving this foundling opportunities in education and the fine arts that she herself never had.

When a Cattle Queen, she married a Texas cattleman, Luther Applebee.

Seven years ago she gave up cattle raising and moved to Tulsa. For four hundred dollars she purchased land that is today worth seventy-five thousand. Her home occupying a valuable block, is set amid blooming trees, shrubs, and flowers that she herself has set out. Flowers are her only luxury.

With all her money Aunt Jane has never spent a dollar in fine feathers for herself. She has never had a silk petticoat or a French hat, and never had a day of what the world would call pleasure. She went to school but very little, yet she has a good collection of business and law books and is familiar with their contents. Often a group of blanketed Indians are seen on her piazza, for frequently she acts as their interpreter, and her judgment is sought.

Though not an Osage by birth, she has been brought up by them from infancy, married one of their tribe, and spent all but the last seven years of her life among them.

Now, at the age of eighty-two, she enjoys the reputation of being the richest member of the Osage nation, and as a seer and a prophet, she is honored by the Osages.

"When I hear people say that they

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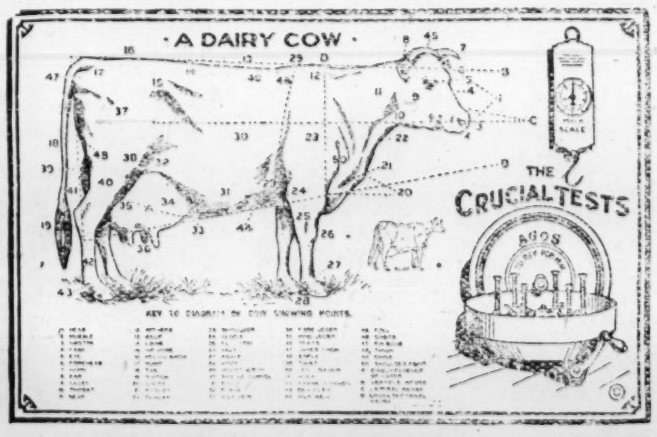

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WRITE US TODAY

Old subscribers, why not take advantage of this excellent offer to renew your subscription? Write:

THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

can't do anything because they have no education and never had a chance, I wonder what they would have done in my place," says Aunt Jane; " and I didn't begin the hand-to-hand battle of life until after I was fifty years of age." —Literary Digest.

SHAVE WITHOUT A RAZOR

MAKES BUMPS DISAPPEAR.

Midland Park, S. C., March 10, 1914.

Southern Specialty Co.,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Before I began using SHAVINE my face was a mass of blackheads and bumps, and in a couple of weeks all the razor bumps and blackheads had disappeared. Now my face is just as smooth as it ever was. It worked like magic for me. It is one of the most wonderful preparations ever made.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] Joseph Hamilton

Agents Wanted. Half pound box, postpaid, 25 cents in stamps.

SOUTHERN SPECIALTY COMPANY,
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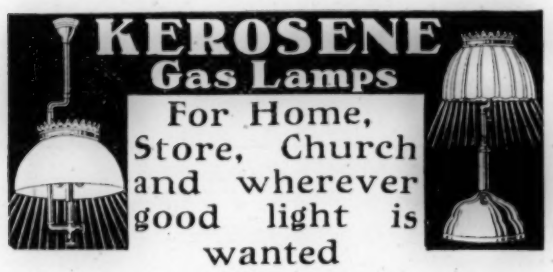

This wonderful lamp burns common kerosene. With an incandescent mantle, it produces a beautiful, intense soft light like sunlight, of 300 to 1,000 candle power.

It is simple, reliable, economical—costs less than any other light. Perfectly Safe. Children can light and operate it.

It will make your home as bright as a palace. Can be had in individual lamp or on a system. Systems now using gasoline can easily be converted to this safest, brightest, and cheapest of lights.

Write at once for particulars. You are losing hours of comfort every day you do without this perfect light.

Write for particulars, Dept. N. F.

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W. E. HEBERT

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NANCY HALL A SPECIALTY

The Nancy Hall Potato is one of the sweetest, best flavored, mellowest, prettiest, best adapted to table use and best keeping Yam Potatoes to be had:

Sets are now ready for sale and shipment

The capacity of our beds is 50 to 75 thousand Weekly: We ship by Express or Parcel Post to any part of the U. S., guaranteeing the Sets to reach You in good condition: Price 30 cents per 100 $2.50 per 1000 F. O. B. Boley Oklahoma, Remittance must accompany order: Reference, Farmers and Merchants Bank Boley, Oklahoma.

ADDRESS, BOX 151 Boley, OKLAHOMA

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

Continued from Page Eight

and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, will be 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them will be 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there will be an average saving of 1,600 miles. British ships which now pass through the Suez Canal on thtir way to China and Japan, and thence to Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco, will return to their home ports by way of the Panama Canal when return cargoes can be obtained in those cities. Ships from Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand and from Pacific ports of South America will sail to New York via the new waterway.—(From United States Consul Report.)

GAINS BY EARLY HAY CUTTING

We always cut our grass for hay just as the bloom is beginning to fall, and find that we gain the following points by the plan:

Hay that is cut early will not contain as much dirt and dust as the later cut product, and is therefore less disagreeable to handle.

The dry, woody consistency of late cut hay renders it almost tasteless to stock, and the stems are stiff, harsh to handle, and contain very little nourishment.

We can secure help easier and at more reasonable wages than one can by waiting till mid-harvest or till the hay is thoroughly ripened, when everybody is busy and wages are sky high.

The weather, as a rule, is a little cooler in early hay harvesting than it is a short time afterward, when the late cut hay is being handled; so that the comfort and endurance of both man and beast is added to and the work is done much easier and quicker.

Early cut hay is at a stage of growth that will cause all of the tender blades to cling to the stems, but where the hay is not cut till it is thoroughly ripened, many of these fine blades have been dried up and blown away before harvesting, and most of the others will be brushed off and lost in handling the hay. The saving of this choicest part of the feed by early cutting is a big item.

About one-third of the late cut hay will be left as refuse in the mangers by the stock, while every straw of the early cut product will be licked up clean. Hence, it is economical to cut at the stage above mentioned. Then, the natural flavor and juicy succulence that is stored away with the early cut product comes much nearer supplying summer nourishment in winter than the coarse, fibrous, late cut hay.

We have found that early cut hay actually is much healthier for live stock than the late cut, as the mature product is much more apt to clog in the digestive tract, causing serious ailments or even death, especially among pregnant animals of all kinds. This late cut, dusty hay is especially conducive to establishing heaves among horses, or, once the disease gets among them, the feeding of this kind of hay greatly aggravates the disease, and it is practically incurable while such roughage is being supplied the animals.—Successful Farming.

THE TIME TO HATCH

April and May pullets may be made into the best winter layers with proper feeding and care. March pullets usually molt and lose as much time as is gained by early hatching. All pullets should be brought to the laying stage by November. June hatches are seldom developed for laying before January. The hot months are hard on a small chick. A July hatch is almost useless without exceptional care.—Southern Fruit Grower.

KINKY HAIR

Atlanta, Ga.
Exelento Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen: I am sending you my picture to show you what your EXELENTO QUININE POMADE has done for my hair. It has grown to 26 inches long and very thick hair: it is soft and silky, and can now fix up my hair the way I want to. It is certainly the best hair grower in the world; it also keeps the scalp very clean.
ANNIE JONES.

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Don't be fooled by using some fake preparation which claims to straighten your hair. Kinky hair cannot be made straight; you are just fooling yourself by using it. You have to have hair before you can straighten it. Now this

Exelento Quinine Pomade

is a Hair Grower which feeds the scalp and roots of the hair and makes the hair grow very fast and you soon can see the results by using several times. It is a wonderful Hair Grower. It cleans dandruff and stops Falling Hair at once. It leaves harsh, stubborn, nappy looking hair soft and silky, and you can fix up your hair the way you want it. We give money back if it don't do the way we claim. Try a box. Price 25c by mail, on receipt of stamps or coin.

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THE NEGRO FARMER reaches that class of farmers who are interested in the articles above

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It is a standard, high grade Farm Journal, written in the simplest language.

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It is a source of help in the home, garden, laundry, kitchen and on the poultry yard.

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It is always full of supplementary matter especially suitable for the class-room. Several teachers in the Tuskegee Institute use the papers regularly in their classes.

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Its stories of how colored men and women are succeeding are said by many teachers to be the best of their kind to be found anywhere.

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The Negro Farmer is a necessity. Its "Farmers' Dictionary" explains all public questions, fully, carefully and in an interesting manner.

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The Negro Farmer is a splendid investment if it is put into the hands of colored tenants and laborers.